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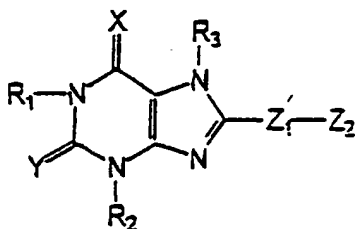
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(54) Immunosuppressive effects of 8-substituted xanthine derivatives

(57) The invention relates to a novel use of 8 substituted xanthine derivatives for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of auto-immuno disorders.

The invention relates in particular to the use of a xanthine derivative of general formula (I):



wherein:

R₁, R₂ and R₃ are independently hydrogen, saturated or unsaturated aliphatic chains which may be straight or branched having 1 to 6 carbon atoms; X and Y are independently oxygen or sulfur; Z₁ is selected from the group comprising a thienyl; furanyl; cyclopentyl, phenyl or a substituted by Z₂ or unsubstituted phenyl; wherein Z₂ is selected from the group comprising phenyl; sulfonic acid; unsubstituted or N-substituted sulfonamide with substituents such as alkyl, aminoalkyl where the amino group may be substituted itself with lower alkyl groups bearing 1 to 4 carbon atoms; nitro; halogen

substituted or unsubstituted amino group; aliphatic chain with 1 to 3 carbon atoms; halogenated aliphatic chain with 1 to 3 carbon atoms; aliphatic chain containing ether functions, acids, esters, amides, substituted or unsubstituted amines having 1 to 3 carbon atoms, nitro, sulfonamides or a combination of these functional groups with a maximum length of the chain of 12 atoms,

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of auto-immuno disorders.

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Description

[0001] The invention relates to a novel use of 8 substituted xanthine derivatives for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of auto-immuno disorders.

[0002] Methylxanthines, for example pentoxifylline (PTX) are known having immunosuppressive effects in vitro.

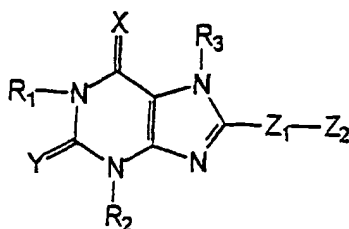
[0003] Several types of 8-substituted xanthine derivatives have been publicized, for example K.A. Jacobson et al. J. Med. Chem. 1993, 36, 2639-2644; K.A. Jacobson et al. Biochem. Pharmacol. 1988, 37, 3653-3661; K.A. Jacobson et al. J. Med. Chem. 1989, 32, 1873-1879.

[0004] Recently (Lin Y. et al, Transplantation 63 (1997) it has been found that the co-medication of an immunosuppressive compound such as cyclosporine A (CyA) or FK506 or RPM (rapamycin) with a methyl xanthine derivative, in particular A802715 (7-propyl-1(5-hydroxy-5-methylhexyl)-3-methylxanthine) leads to a superadditive increase in the immunosuppressive action.

[0005] The immunosuppressive effect of cyclosporine A (CyA) is already known since 1972. However, due to its nephrotoxicity and several other side effects CyA has not been able to establish itself as the optimal and final drug of choice.

[0006] The present invention relates to a novel use of 8-substituted xanthine derivatives and their pharmaceutical salts, possessing unexpectedly desirable pharmaceutical properties, i.e. are immunosuppressive agents.

[0007] The invention demonstrates a novel use of xanthine derivatives of the formula (I):



wherein:

R₁, R₂ and R₃ are independently hydrogen, saturated or unsaturated aliphatic chains which may be straight or branched having 1 to 6 carbon atoms;

X and Y are independently oxygen or sulfur;

Z₁ is selected from the group comprising a thienyl; furanyl; cyclopentyl or a substituted by Z₂ or unsubstituted phenyl; wherein Z₂ is selected from the group comprising phenyl; sulfonic acid; unsubstituted or N-substituted sulfonamide with substituents such as alkyl, aminoalkyl where the amino group may be substituted itself with lower alkyl groups bearing 1 to 4 carbon atoms; nitro; substituted or unsubstituted amino group; aliphatic chain with 1 to 3 carbon atoms; halogenated aliphatic chain with 1 to 3 carbon atoms; aliphatic chain containing ether functions, acids, esters, amides, substituted or unsubstituted amines having 1 to 3 carbon atoms, nitro, sulfonamides or a combination of these functional groups with a maximum length of the chain of 12 atoms, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of auto-immuno disorders.

[0008] The invention further relates to a combination preparation, containing 1) cyclosporin A or FK506 or rapamycin, 2) at least one 8-substituted xanthine derivative of formula (I), and optionally a pharmaceutical excipient, for simultaneous, separate or sequential use in (auto)immune disorders.

[0009] Hereunder the effects of the 8-substituted xanthine derivatives on the lymphocyte activation are elucidated and are compared with non-substituted xanthine derivatives (see table I, compound 1,2,3,4,5,22,23,24,25,26, and 67,68,69,70,71).

[0010] Table I summarizes the tested compounds. These xanthine derivatives were obtained as follows:

Compound number 8, 10, 12, 14, 21, 36, 37, 38, 47, 48, 50, 51, 79, 83

K.A. Jacobson et al. J. Med. Chem. 1993, 36, 2639-2644;

9, 11, 13, 30, 31, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 125

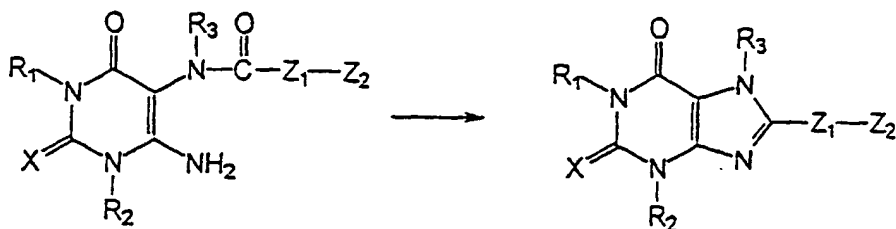
K.A. Jacobson et al. Biochem. Pharmacol. 1988, 37, 3653-3661;

15, 17, 18, 28, 29, 33, 34, 35, 44, 45, 46, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 78, 80, 81
K.A. Jacobson et al. J. Med. Chem. 1989, 32, 1873-1879;

[0011] Compound numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 22, 23, 24, 67, 68, 82, 112, 113, 114, 116, 117, 118, 119 (table I and II) were obtained by the following procedure for the alkylation of xanthine derivatives.

[0012] 0.01 mol of a xanthine derivative (1a, 2a, 3a, 4a, 5a, 67a, 68a, 82a, 112a, 113a (114a), 116a (117a), 118a (119a)). (The origin of these compounds is as follows: 1a Theobromin, commercially available FLUKA AG; 2a W. Traube, Ber. Deut. Chem. Ges. 33, 3035 (1900); 3a G. Elion, J. Org. Chem. 27, 2478 (1962); 4a W. Hutzenlaub, W. Pfeleiderer, Liebigs Ann. Chem. 1979, 1847; 5a Xanthin, commercially available FLUKA AG; 67a W. Hutzenlaub, W. Pfeleiderer, Liebigs Ann. Chem. 1979, 1847; 68a P.G. Kjellin, C.G.A. Persson, Eur. Pat. Appl. 10 531; C.A. 94, P 15773 u; 82a K.A. Jacobson, D. Shi, C. Gallo-Rodriguez, M. Manning, C. Müller, J.W. Daly, J.L. Neumeyer, L. Kiriasis, W. Pfeleiderer, J. Med. Chem. 36, 2639 (1993); 112a H. Goldner, G. Dietz, E. Carstens, Liebigs Ann. Chem. 691, 142 (1966); 113a M.T. Shamim, D. Ukena, W.L. Padgett, J.W. Daly, J. Med. Chem. 32, 1231 (1989)) (see table II) were suspended or dissolved in DMF (60 ml) at room temperature and then under stirring K_2CO_3 (6 g per N-H function) and the alkylating agent (methyl iodide, allyl iodide, propargyl bromide, n-propyl iodide, benzyl bromide, 2-chlorobenzyl bromide, 4-bromobutanoic acid, 5-bromopentanoic acid, ethyl 4-bromobutanoate) (0.015 mci per N-H) function added. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 15 h, then the insoluble inorganic salts filtered off by suction and the filtrate evaporated in vacuum at 50°C to a syrup. The residue was treated with H_2O forming a colorless solid. The precipitate was collected and purified by recrystallization from H_2O /EtOH mixtures to give colorless crystals of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 67, 68, 82, 112, 113, 114, 116, 117, 118, 119.

[0013] Compound numbers 16, 52, 53, 54, 69, 70, 71, 115, 116a (117a), 118a (119a) (table I and III) were obtained by a procedure for the cyclization of 5-acylamino-6-aminouracils



[0014] The 5-acylamino-6-aminouracil (16a, 52a, 53a, 54a, 69a, 70a, 71a, 115a, 116b, 118b) (0.01 mol) was heated in a mixture of 2 NaOH (50 ml) and EtOH (10 ml) under reflux for 30 min. The hot solution was acidified by AcOH whereby a colorless precipitate separated. The solid was collected after cooling, dried and then purified by recrystallization from EtOH, DMF or by reprecipitation from alkaline solution by addition of AcOH.

General procedures for the synthesis of 5-acylamino-6-amino-uracils (16a, 52a, 53a, 54a, 69a, 70a, 71a, 115a, 116b, 118b) (table IV).

[0015]

a) 0.01 mol of the N-substituted 5,6-diaminouracil (69b, 70b, 71b) was heated in formic acid (20 ml) for 15 min under reflux. The reaction mixture was evaporated to dryness and the residue recrystallized from water to give colorless crystals (69a, 70a, 71a). Yield: 75-90%.

b) 0.01 mol of the N-substituted 5,6-diaminouracil (52b, 53b, 116c) was treated with 0.012 mol of the appropriate acyl chloride (p-nitrobenzoyl chloride, p-biphenyl-4-carbonyl chloride, p-chlorobenzoyl chloride, p-aminobenzoyl chloride) in abs. pyridine (20 ml) with stirring at room temp. for 3 hours. It was evaporated, the residue treated with water and the resulting precipitate collected by suction. Recrystallization from EtOH/ H_2O yielded 70-90% of colorless crystals (52a, 115a, 53a, 54a, 116b, 118b).

c) 0.01 mol of the N-substituted 5,6-diaminouracil (16b) was suspended in EtOH (100 ml), then subsequently added 0.011 mol of the appropriate acid (p-sulfamoylbenzoic acid) and 0.012 mol of the condensing agent (dicyclohexylcarbodiimide), N-dimethylaminopropyl-N'-ethylcarbodiimide hydrochloride). The mixture stirred at room temp. for 2 hours, the precipitate filtered off and purified by recrystallization from EtOH to give colorless crystals

(16a). Yield: 80-90%.

General procedure for the synthesis of N-alkyl-5,6-diaminouracil (16b, 52b, 53b, 69b, 70b, 71b, 116c) (table V).

5 [0016]

a) 0.05 mol of 6-amino-3-methyl-1-neopentyluracil (69c), 6-amino-1,3-dimethyluracil (52c), 6-amino-1,3-di-n-propyluracil (53c), 6-amino-1-isopropyl-3-methyluracil (71c), 6-amino-1-n-propyluracil (116d) and 6-amino-1,3-di-n-propyl-2-thiouracil (16c), respectively, were suspended in a mixture of water (100 ml) and EtOH (20 ml) and heated to 50°C. Then NaNO₂ (4 g) was added and the stirring mixture acidified by dropwise addition of AcOH (5 ml) whereby intermediary solution with strong coloration takes place. A red to violet coloured precipitate consisting of the corresponding 5-nitroso derivative was formed. The solid was collected after cooling (85-90%) and used directly for reduction to the anticipated N-alkyl-5,6-diaminouracil (69b, 52b, 53b, 71b, 116c, 16b). 0.05 mol of the 6-amino-N-alkyl-5-nitrosouracil derivative was added under stirring to a warm solution (50°C) of ammonium sulfide (25 ml) and then the temperature raised to 80°C for 15 mm. On cooling the resulting precipitate was filtered off by suction, washed with water and little MeOH and then dried in a vacuum desiccator to give 75-90% of colorless to yellowish crystals.

b) 6-Amino-5-methylamino-1-neopentyluracil (70b). 6-Amino-1-neopentyluracil (70c) (3.94 g, 0.02 mol) was treated in AcOH (40 ml) at 80°C in presence of NaOAc x 3 H₂O (2.6 g, 0.02 mol) with bromine (3.2 g, 0.02 mol) by dropwise addition. After 2 hours was cooled, the precipitate (75%) collected, washed with water and dried. 6-Amino-5-bromo-1-neopentyluracil (2.76 g, 0.01 mol) was then stirred in a 40% aqueous methylamine solution (80 ml) at room temp. for 2 days. The mixture was evaporated to half its volume and the precipitate collected. Washing with water and drying in a desiccator yielded 2.05 g (90%) of 70b. M.P. 217-220°C.

25 Syntheses of N-alkyl-6-aminouracils.

[0017] 6-Amino-1-neopentyluracil (70c). N-neopentylurea (13.0 g, 0.1 mol) and ethyl cyanoacetate (10 ml) were heated in 4N NaOEt (100 ml) for 4 hours under reflux. The reaction mixture was evaporated to dryness, the residue treated with water (100 ml) and then acidified with AcOH to pH 4-5 to form a colorless precipitate. Yield: 11.2 g (59%).

30 [0018] 6-Amino-3-methyl-1-neopentyluracil (69c). 6-Amino-1-neopentyluracil (90c) (5.9 g, 0.03 mol) were dissolved in 1 N NaOH (50 ml) and then under vigorous stirring dimethylsulfate (3.9 ml, 0.033 mol) dropwise added at room temp. A precipitate separated and was collected after 2 hours. After washing with water and drying in a vacuum desiccator resulted 5.76 g (91%) of colorless crystals.

[0019] 6-Amino-3-methyl-1-n-isopropyluracil (71c). 6-Amino-1-isopropyluracil (16.9 g, 0.1 mol) were dissolved in 1 N NaOH (120 ml) and then at room temp. dimethylsulfate (12 ml, 0.12 mol) dropwise added with vigorous stirring. After 1 hour the precipitate was collected, washed with water and dried at 50°C in high vacuum to give 15.1 g (82%) of chromatographically pure, colorless crystals.

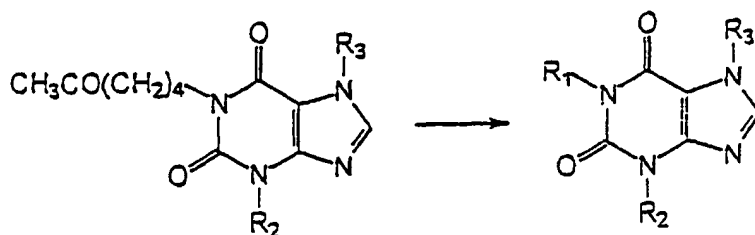
[0020] 6-Amino-1-n-propyluracil (116d). N-n-propylurea (20.4 g, 0.2 mol) and ethyl cyanoacetate (20 ml) were heated in 3 N NaOMe (200 ml) for 3 hours under reflux. The reaction mixture was evaporated, the residue treated with 40 100 ml of water and acidified with AcOH to pH 4 to give 23.7 g (70%) of colorless crystals.

[0021] 6-Amino-1,3-di-n-propyl-2-thiouracil (16c). To a mixture of cyanoacetic acid (10 g) and acetic anhydride (50 ml) was added N,N'-di-n-propylthiourea (16 g, 0.01 mol) and stirred at 60°C for 4 hours. It was evaporated to dryness, the residue treated with 30% NaOH (100 ml) for 30 min, then diluted with water (100 ml) and the precipitate collected. Recrystallization from EtOH/water gave 18 g (79%) of yellowish crystals. The same procedure and started from N,N'-dimethylurea or N,N'-di-n-propylurea yielded 6-amino-1,3-dimethyluracil (52c) and 6-amino-1,3-di-n-propyluracil (53c) respectively as colorless crystals.

[0022] Compound numbers 25 and 26 (table I and table III) were obtained by a general procedure for the synthesis of 1-(5-hydroxyhexyl)xanthines.

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[0023] 3,7-Dialkyl-1-(hexan-5-onyl)xanthine (2 mmol) was dissolved in MeOH (15 ml) and then treated under stirring with NaBH₄ (0.1 g) overnight. The mixture was evaporated to dryness, the residue diluted with H₂O, then extracted several times with CHCl₃. The CHCl₃ layer was dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and the filtrate again evaporated to give a chromatographically pure solid. The solid was stirred in n-hexane for 1 h, then filtered by suction and dried in a vacuum desiccator to give a colorless crystal powder.

[0024] Compounds 19, 20 and 66 were obtained by methylation of 55, 57 and 64 respectively. 0.01 Mol of the purine 55, 57 and 64, respectively, was dissolved in DMF (120 ml) by warming. After cooling to room temperature K₂CO₃ (7 g) and methyl iodide (2 ml) were added and then the mixture stirred for 3 hours. The solution was then diluted with H₂O (150 ml) and after cooling the precipitate collected, washed with water and dried. Recrystallization from EtOH/H₂O gave colorless crystals in 75-90% yield. M.p. 198°C (19), 298°C (20) and 197°C (66).

[0025] The synthesis of compound 32 is based on compound 33, which is described in literature [K.A. Jacobson, K.L. Kirk, W.L. Padgett, J.W. Daly, J. Med. Chem. 1985, 28, 1334]. Compound 33 (2.14 g, 0.005 mol) was suspended in abs. pyridine (50 ml) and then under stirring chlorosulfonic acid (4 ml) added dropwise. It was heated to 50°C with stirring for 12 hours. The reaction mixture was evaporated in vacuum, coevaporated twice with EtOH and the residue recrystallized from H₂O/EtOH to give 1.95 g (77%) of 32 of a colorless crystal powder. M.p. 245°C.

Materials and methods

[0026] Various models may be used for testing an immunosuppressive effect. In vivo, for example, different transplantation models are available. They are strongly influenced by different immunogenicities, depending on the donor and recipient species used and depending on the nature of the transplanted organ. The survival time of transplanted organs can thus be used to measure the suppression of the immune response. In vitro, there exist also various models. The most used are lymphocyte activation tests. Usually activation is measured via lymphocyte proliferation. Inhibition of proliferation thus always means immunosuppression under the experimental conditions applied. There exist different stimuli for lymphocyte activation:

- coculture of lymphocytes of different species (MLR = mixed lymphocyte reaction): lymphocytes expressing different minor and major antigens of the HLA-DR type (= allogens) activate each other non-specifically.
- CD3 assay: here there is an activation of the T-lymphocytes via an exogenously added antibody (OKT3). This antibody reacts against the CD3 molecule located on the lymphocyte membrane. This molecule has a costimulatory function. The interaction anti-CD3 (= OKT3)-CD3 results in T-cell activation which proceeds via the Ca²⁺/calmodulin/calcineurin system and can be inhibited by CyA.
- CD28 assay: here specific activation of the T-lymphocyte goes also via an exogenously added antibody against the CD28 molecule. This molecule is also located on the lymphocyte membrane, and delivers strong costimulatory signals. This activation is Ca²⁺-independent and thus cannot be inhibited by CyA.
- IL-2R assay: here activation of the lymphocyte occurs via the exogenously added cytokine IL-2 which binds to the IL-2 receptor (IL-2R) that is located on the lymphocyte membrane of prestimulated T cells. This activation is also Ca²⁺/cAMP-independent and cannot be inhibited by CyA.

Reagents

[0027] All derivatives were dissolved in 0.5 ml DMSO and further diluted in culture medium before use in in vitro experiments. The culture medium consisted of RPMI-1640 + 10% FCS.

Mixed Lymphocyte Reaction

[0028] Peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) were isolated from heparinized peripheral blood by density gradient centrifugation over Lymphoprep (Nycomed, Maorstua, Norway). Allogeneic PBMC or EBV-transformed human B cells [RPMI1788 (ATCC name CCL156)] which strongly express B7-1 and B7-2 were used as stimulator cells after irradiation with 30 Gy. MLR was performed in triplicate wells. After 5 days incubation at 37°C, 1 µCi [³H]-thymidine was added to each cup. After a further 16 hours incubation, cells were harvested and counted in a β-counter.

[0029] The percent suppression of proliferation by drugs was counted using the formula:

$$\text{Per cent inhibition} = \frac{(\text{cpm+drugs}) - \text{cpm Cult.Med.}}{(\text{cpm-drugs}) - \text{cpm Cult.Med.}} \times 100$$

T cell purification

[0030] T cells were purified by removing non-T cells. Briefly, monocytes were removed by cold agglutination. The resulting lymphoid cells were further purified by a cell enrichment immunocolumn [Collect Human T (Biotex, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada)] by a process of negative selection. More than 95% of the B cells were removed with this procedure. After depletion, the resulting T cell preparation was highly purified explaining these cells could not be activated by PHA or rIL-2 alone at concentrations capable of stimulating RBMC prior to deletion.

Measurements of T cell proliferations induced by anti-CD3 mAb + PMA or anti-CD28 mAb + PMA

[0031] Highly purified T cells (10⁶/ml) were stimulated by immobilized anti-CD3 or anti-CD28 mAb in the presence of PMA. Anti-CD3 mAb (CLB-CD3; CLB, Amsterdam, The Netherlands) were fixed on the 96-microwell plates by incubating the wells with 50 µl of mAb solution (CLB-CD28; CLB, Amsterdam, The Netherlands) 50 µl (1/650 dilution in culture medium) was added directly to the wells. Further, 20 µl PMA (Sigma, St. Louis, MO, USA) solution (final concentration: 0.5 ng/ml) was added. Subsequently, 20 µl of immunosuppressants were added by serial dilution in triplicate wells. Finally 100 µl of the T cell suspension (10⁶/ml) was added. After 48-hour incubation at 37°C in 5% CO₂ 20 µl BrdU (100 µM solution) (Cell Proliferation Elisa, Boehringer-Mannheim Belgium) was added to each well. After a further overnight incubation the T cell proliferation was measured using a colorimetric immunoassay for qualification of cell proliferation based on measurements of the incorporation of BrdU during DNA synthesis. The optical density (OD) was measured by a Behring EL311 plate reader at 450 nm (reference wavelength: 690 nm). The percent suppression of proliferation by drugs was counted using the formula:

$$\text{Per cent inhibition} = \frac{(\text{OD+drugs}) - (\text{OD Cult. Med.})}{(\text{OD-drugs}) - (\text{OD Cult. Med.})} \times 100$$

In vitro immunosuppressive effect of Xanthine Derivatives as measured with the MLR and with tests involving polyclonal T cell proliferation induced by anti-CD3 mAb + PMA or anti-CD28 mAb + PMA (table VI)[0032]

- In the table VI column II shows the IC₅₀ values of the various substances in the MLR. The IC₅₀ value represents the lowest concentration of the substances that resulted in a 50% suppression of the MLR.
- Column III shows the IC₅₀ value of the various substances for the anti-CD3 mAb + PMA pathway and row IV the IC₅₀ values of the various substances for the anti-CD28 mAb + PMA pathway.
- As a comparison the values of other immunosuppressants: CsA, FK506, Rapamycin, Leflunomide and Mycophenolic acid are given as well.

[0033] Whole Blood Assay (WBA): WBA is a lymphoproliferation assay performed in vitro but using lymphocytes present in whole blood, taken from animals that were previously given test substances in vivo. Hence it reflects the in vivo effect of substances as assessed with an in vitro read-out assay.

[0034] Rats: inbred, male 6- to 8-weeks old R/A rats weighing ± 200 g were used as recipients.

[0035] Drug administration: Xanthine derivatives were dissolved in DMSO and further diluted with PBS. Products were given orally in different concentrations 2 times a day for 2 days. To perform the experiments, 6-8 hours after the last administration 1 ml of blood is taken by heart puncture after ether anesthesia and anticoagulated with 100 U/ml of

preservative free heparine.

[0036] Whole Blood Assay: This assay was performed as we described previously [Use of the Methylxanthine Derivatives A802715 in Transplantation Immunology. II In vitro Experiments. (Yuan Lin, et al., Transplantation 1997, 63, No. 12, 1734-1738)].

[0037] Heparinized whole blood was diluted (1:25) with complete RPMI medium and stimulated with 15 µg/ml of concanavalin A (Con A) in triplicate wells in 96-well microtiter plates at 37°C and 5% CO₂. After 96-h culture, proliferation was determined by measuring the incorporation (cpm) of [³H]-thymidine.

[0038] The Con A induced proliferation of lymphocytes taken from rats receiving the test substances (exp) was compared with that from rats receiving only the solvent (con). The percent suppression was calculated as follows:

$$\% \text{ sup pression: } 100 - \left[\frac{\text{cpm exp}}{\text{cpm con}} \times 100 \right]$$

Results			
Nr	% suppression	Administration of drugs	Blood taken after:
11	33	40mg/kg/d 2x/d 2d	8 h
14	86	40mg/kg/d 2x/d 2d	8 h

[0039] First, most of the substances according to the invention have a clear suppressive effect in the MLR (mixed lymphocyte reaction). The MLR is considered as an in vitro analogue of the transplant rejection as it is based on the recognition of allogeneic MHC (major histocompatibility antigens) on the stimulator leucocytes, by responding lymphocytes. Various established immunosuppressive drugs are known to suppress the MLR, and were also shown in this description. Further, the 8-substituted xanthine derivatives are more effective than the non-substituted.

[0040] From these data it can be deduced that the 8-substituted xanthine derivatives may be effective in clinical situations where other immunosuppressants are active as well.

[0041] These include the prevention and/or treatment of organ transplant rejection, the prevention and/or treatment of both rejection and the occurrence of graft-versus-host-disease after BM transplantation; the prevention and/or treatment of autoimmune diseases including diabetes mellitus, multiple sclerosis, glomerulonephritis, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis systemic diseases such as vasculitis; scleroderma, polymyositis, autoimmune endocrine disorders (thyroiditis), ocular diseases (uveitis), inflammatory bowel diseases (Crohn's disease, colitis uclerosa), autoimmune liver diseases (autoimmune hepatitis, primary biliary cirrhosis) autoimmune pneumonitis and auto-immune carditis.

[0042] Whereas cyclosporine A and FK506 are only active in the anti-CD3 + PMA test, the 8-substituted xanthine derivatives according to the invention were active, not only in the anti-CD3 + PMA but also in the anti-CD28 + PMA test. It has been shown that the latter is Ca-calmodulin resistant, and resistant to CsA and FK506. The anti-CD28 + PMA pathway has also been called the cosignal pathway and is important to induce energy and even tolerance in T cells. Moreover, representative compounds have been found to be active in a whole blood assay.

[0043] Under the term "organ" in the description is understood all organs or parts of organs (even several) in mammals, in particular humans, for example kidney, heart, skin, liver, muscle, cornea, bone, bone marrow, lung, pancreas, intestine or stomach.

[0044] After organ transplantation, rejection of the transplanted organ by the recipient occurs (host-versus-graft reaction). After bone marrow transplantation, also rejection of the host by the grafted cell may occur (graft-versus-host reaction). Rejection reactions mean all reactions of the recipient body or of the transplanted organ which in the end lead to cell or tissue death in the transplanted organ or adversely affect the functional ability and viability of the transplanted organ or adversely affect the functional ability and viability of the transplanted organ or the recipient. In particular, this means acute and chronic rejection reactions.

[0045] Auto-immune disorders include, inter alia, systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis, pemphigus, atopic dermatitis, myositis, multiple sclerosis, nephrotic syndrome (in particular glomerulonephritis), ulcerative colitis or juvenile diabetes.

[0046] The invention further relates to the use of cyclosporin A or FK506 or Rapamycine and at least one 8-substituted xanthine according to the invention for the production of a pharmaceutical for inhibiting the replication of viruses such as picorna-, toga-, bunya-, orthomyxo-, paramyxo-, rhabdo-, retro-, arena-, hepatitis B-, hepatitis C-, hepatitis D-, adeno-, vaccinia-, papilloma-, herpes-, varicella-zoster-virus or human immunodeficiency virus (HIV); or for treating of

cancer such as lung cancers, leukaemia, ovarian cancers, sarcoma, Kaposi's sarcoma, meningioma, colon cancers, lymph node tumors, glioblastoma multiforme, prostate cancers or skin carcinomas.

5 [0047] The invention further relates to the use of cyclosporin A or FK506 or rapamycin and at least one xanthine of the general formula for the production of a pharmaceutical for the treatment of human after organ transplantation or of (auto)immune disorders.

[0048] Hence, the advantage to associate xanthine with other immunosuppressants may be that, first, the therapeutic spectrum of action of the individual components is quantitatively and qualitatively broadened. Secondly that it allows, by means of a dose reduction without reduced efficacy but with increased safety, that the treatment of immune disorders which were hitherto no indication for immunosuppressive therapy as a result of side effects may be considered. At the same time, the therapy costs can be decreased to an appreciable extent.

10 [0049] The preferred compounds according to the invention are the xanthine derivatives bearing on the 8-position a substituted or unsubstituted phenyl.

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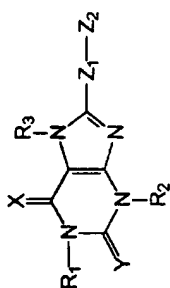
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









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









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









Table 1














Compound n°	R ₁	R ₂	R ₃	X	Y	Z ₁	Z ₂
1	CH ₂ C≡CH	CH ₃	CH ₃	O	O	H	-
2	CH ₂ C≡CH	CH ₃	CH ₂ C≡CH	O	O	H	-
3	CH ₃	CH ₂ C≡CH	CH ₂ C≡CH	O	O	H	-
4	CH ₂ O≡CH	CH ₂ C≡CH	CH ₃	O	O	H	-
5	CH ₂ O≡CH	CH ₂ C≡CH	CH ₂ C≡CH	O	O	H	-
8	CH ₂ -CH=CH ₂	ClI ₃	CH ₂ -CH=CH ₂	O	O		-SO ₂ NHCH ₂ CH ₂ NMe ₂
9	CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	H	O	O		CF ₃
10	CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃	O	O		-SO ₂ NH(CH ₂) ₃ NEt ₂
11	CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	H	O	O		CF ₃
12	CH ₂ -CH=CH ₂	CH ₃	ClI ₃	O	O		-OCH ₂ CONH(CH ₂) ₃ NEt ₂
13	CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	H	O	O		CF ₃
14	CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	CH ₂ CH=CH ₂	O	O		-
15	CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	H	O	O		-

Compound n°	R ₁	R ₂	R ₃	X	Y	Z ₁	Z ₂
16	CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	H	O	S		SO ₂ NH ₂
17	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	S	O		-
18/	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	S	S		-
19	CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃	O	O		-
20	CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃	O	S		-
21	CH ₂ CH=CH ₂	CH ₃	CH ₃	O	O		SO ₃ Na
22	-(CH ₂) ₄ COOH	CH ₃	CH ₃	O	O	H	-
23	-(CH ₂) ₃ COOH	CH ₃	CH ₃	O	O	H	-
24	-(CH ₂) ₃ COOEt	CH ₃	CH ₃	O	O	H	-
25	-(CH ₂) ₄ CHOH-CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃	O	O	H	-
26	-(CH ₂) ₄ CHOH-CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	O	O	H	-
28	-CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	H	O	S		-OCH ₂ COOH
29	-CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	H	O	S		-OCH ₂ COOEt
30	CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	H	O	O		OCH ₂ COOMe
31	CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	H	O	O		OCH ₂ CONH(CH ₂) ₃ HCOCH ₃
32	CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	H	O	O		OCH ₂ CONH(CH ₂) ₃ NH ₂ SO ₃ H

5	Compound n°	R ₁	R ₂	R ₃	X	Y	Z ₁	Z ₂
10	33	CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	H	O	O		OCH ₂ CONH(CH ₂) ₂ NH ₂
15	34	CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	H	O	O		OCH ₂ CONH(CH ₂) ₂ NMe ₂
20	35	CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	H	O	S		OCH ₂ CONH(CH ₂) ₂ NH ₂
25	36	CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	H	O	O		-SO ₂ NH ₂
30	37	H	CH ₃	CH ₃	O	O		SO ₂ NH ₂
35	38	H	CH ₃	CH ₃	O	O		SO ₃ H
40	39	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	O	O		SO ₂ NH(CH ₂) ₂ NH ₂
45	40	CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	H	O	O		SO ₂ NH(CH ₂) ₂ NMe ₂
50	41	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	O	O		SO ₂ NH(CH ₂) ₂ NMe ₂
55	42	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	O	O		SO ₂ NH(CH ₂) ₂ NMe ₂
	43	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	O	O		SO ₂ NH(CH ₂) ₂ NEt ₂
	44	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	O	S		-
	45	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	S	O		-
	46	CH ₂ CH ₃	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	S	O		-

5	Compound n°	R	R ₂	R ₃	X	Y	Z ₁	Z ₂
10	47	H	CH ₃	CH ₃	O	O		-
15	48	CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	H	O	O		CF ₃
20	50	CH ₂ CH=CH ₂	CH ₃	CH ₃	O	O		-
25	51	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	O	O		CF ₃
30	52	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	O	O		NO ₂
35	53	CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	H	O	O		NO ₂
40	54	CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	H	O	O		NH ₂
45	55	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	O	O		-
50	56	CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	H	O	O		-
55	57	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	O	S		-
	58	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	O	O		-
	59	CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	H	O	O		-
	60	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	O	S		-

Compound n°	R ₁	R ₂	R ₃	X	Y	Z ₁	Z ₂
61	CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	H	O	S		-
62	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	O	O		-
63	CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₃	CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₃	H	O	O		-
64	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	O	S		-
65	CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₃	CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₃	H	O	S		-
66	CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃	O	S		-
67	CH ₃	CH ₂ C≡CH	CH ₃	O	O	H	-
68	CH ₃	CH ₂ C(CH ₃) ₃	CH ₃	O	O	H	-
69	CH ₃	CH ₂ -C(CH ₃) ₃	H	O	O	H	-
70	H	CH ₃ C(CH ₃) ₃	CH ₃	O	O	H	-
71	CH ₃	-CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	O	O	H	-
78	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	O	O		-
79	CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃	O	O		-
80	CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₃	CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₃	H	O	O		-
81	CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₃	CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₃	H	O	S		-
82	CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₂ CH=CH ₂	O	O		CF ₃

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












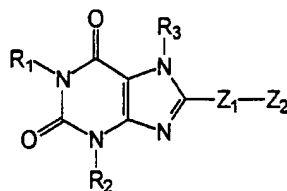
Compound n°	R ₁	R ₂	R ₃	X	Y	Z ₁	Z ₂
83	H	CH ₃	CH ₃	O	O		CF ₃
112	CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	O	O		.
113	CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₃	CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₃	CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₃	O	O		.
114	CH ₂ -CH=CH ₂	-CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	CH ₂ -CH=CH ₂	O	O		.
115	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	O	O		
116	CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	O	O		
117	CH ₂ -CH=CH ₂	CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₃	CH ₂ -CH=CH ₂	O	O		
118	CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₃	CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₃	CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	O	O		Cl
119	CH ₂ -CH=CH ₂	CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₃	CH ₂ -CH=CH ₂	O	O		Cl
125	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	O	O		-SO ₂ NH ₂

Table II



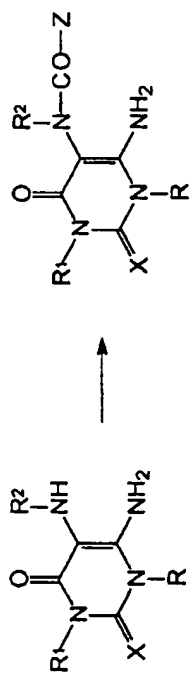
	R ₁	R ₂	R ₃	Z ₁	Z ₂	Mp
1a	H	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	-	
1	HC≡C-CH ₂	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	-	204°
2a	H	CH ₃	H	H	-	
2	HC≡C-CH ₂	CH ₃	HC≡C-CH ₂	H	-	177°
3a	CH ₃	H	H	H	-	
3	CH ₃	HC≡C-CH ₂	HC≡C-CH ₂	H	-	174°
4a	H	H	CH ₃	H	-	
4	HC≡C-CH ₂	HC≡C-CH ₂	CH ₃	H	-	172°
5a	H	H	H	H	-	
5	HC≡C-CH ₂	HC≡C-CH ₂	HC≡C-CH ₂	H	-	155°
22	HOOC(CH ₂) ₄	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	-	195°
23	HOOC(CH ₂) ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	-	208-210°
24	EtOOC(CH ₂) ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	-	86-88°
67a	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H	-	
67	CH ₃	HC≡C-CH ₂	CH ₃	H	-	
68a	H	CH ₂ C(CH ₃) ₃	H	H	-	
68	CH ₃	CH ₂ C(CH ₃) ₃	CH ₃	H	-	158°
82a	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	-C ₆ H ₄ -	p-CF ₃	
82	CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₂ =CHCH ₂	-C ₆ H ₄ -	p-CF ₃	116-118°
112a	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	-C ₆ H ₅	-	
112	CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂	-C ₆ H ₅	-	141°
113a	H	CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂	H	-C ₆ H ₅	-	
113	CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂	CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂	CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂	-C ₆ H ₅	-	123-125°
114a	H	CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂	H	-C ₆ H ₅	-	
114	CH ₂ =CHCH ₂	CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂	CH ₂ =CHCH ₂	-C ₆ H ₅	-	113-114°
116a	H	CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂	H	-C ₆ H ₄	p-C ₆ H ₅	
116	CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂	CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂	CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂	-C ₆ H ₄	p-C ₆ H ₅	116°

		R ₁	R ₂	R ₃	Z ₁	Z ₂	Mp
5	117a	H	CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂	H	-C ₆ H ₄	p-C ₆ H ₅	
	117	CH ₂ =CHCH ₂	CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂	CH ₂ =CHCH ₂	-C ₆ H ₄	p-C ₆ H ₅	104-106°
	118a	H	CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂	H	-C ₆ H ₄	p-Cl	
10	118	CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂	CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂	CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂	-C ₆ H ₄	p-Cl	71-74°
	119a	H	CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂	H	-C ₆ H ₄	p-Cl	
	119	CH ₂ =CHCH ₂	CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂	CH ₂ =CHCH ₂	-C ₆ H ₄	p-Cl	89-91°

Table III

		R ₁	R ₂	R ₃	X	Z ₁	Z ₂	Mp
20	16	CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂	CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂	H	S	-C ₆ H ₄	p-SO ₂ NH ₂	> 300°
	25	CH ₃ CHOH(CH ₂) ₄	CH ₃	CH ₃				118-120°
25	26	CH ₃ CHOH(CH ₂) ₄	CH ₃	CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂				72-74°
	52	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	O	-C ₆ H ₄	p-NO ₂	275°
	53	CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂	CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂	H	O	-C ₆ H ₄	p-NO ₂	> 270°
30	54	CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂	CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂	H	O	-C ₆ H ₄	p-NO ₂	> 300°
	69	CH ₃	CH ₂ C(CH ₃) ₃	H	O	H	-	234°
	70	H	CH ₂ C(CH ₃) ₃	CH ₃	O	H	-	248°
	71	CH ₃	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	O	H	-	230°
35	115	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	O	-C ₆ H ₄	p-C ₆ H ₅	> 300°

Table IV



	R	R ¹	R ²	X		R	R ¹	R ²	X	Z	M.p.
16b	n-Pr	n-Pr	H	S	16a	n-Pr	n-Pr	H	S	p-C ₆ H ₄ -SO ₂ NH ₂	268-270°
52b	Me	Me	H	O	52a	Me	Me	H	O	p-C ₆ H ₄ -NO ₂	>250° dec
53b	n-Pr	n-Pr	H	O	53a	n-Pr	n-Pr	H	O	p-C ₆ H ₄ -NO ₂	
69b	CH ₂ CM ₃	Me	H	O	54a	n-Pr	n-Pr	H	O	p-C ₆ H ₄ -NH ₂	
71b	CHMe ₂	Me	H	O	69a	CH ₂ CM ₃	Me	H	O	H	235-237°
70b	CH ₂ CM ₃	H	Me	O	71a	CHMe ₂	CH ₃	H	O	H	267-270°
116c	n-Pr	H	H	O	70a	CH ₂ CM ₃	H	CH ₃	O	H	288-290°
					116b	n-Pr	H	H	O		
					115a	Me	Me	H	O		180°
					118b	n-Pr	H	H	O		269-272°

Table VI

5	IC50 in μM				IC50 in μM			
	Xanthine derivatives			Nr	Xanthine derivatives			Nr
	MLR	aCD3	aCD28		MLR	aCD3	aCD28	
10	1	> 200	150	> 200	25	> 200	140	160
	2	> 200	> 200	100	26	100	100	100
	3	150	150	100	28	120	150	75
	4	> 200	90	> 200	29	> 200	150	130
15	5	> 200	50	> 200	30	> 200	140	100
	8	30	35	80	31	200	120	80
	9	25	40	50	32	70	90	110
20	10	50	20	30	33	160	45	35
	11	25	40	55	34	105	45	60
	12	30	90	80	35	50	50	70
	13	ND	35	40	36	> 200	45	40
25	14	15	40	35	37	> 200	150	150
	15	ND	> 200	170	38	> 200	120	120
	16	ND	25	20	39	100	120	140
30	17	80	30	40	40	25	60	70
	18	120	75	40	41	120	80	90
	19	ND	50	80	42	170	130	130
	20	ND	170	50	43	115	120	90
35	21	ND	180	80	44	120	170	120
	22	> 200	> 200	> 200	45	165	25	25
	23	> 200	> 200	> 200	46	> 200	25	20
40	24	> 200	170	150				

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	Nr	IC50 in μ M				Nr	IC50 in μ M		
5	Xanthine derivatives					Xanthine derivatives			
	MLR	aCD3	aCD28			MLR	aCD3	aCD28	
	47	200	140	140		77	130		
10	48	180	160	150		78	> 200	> 200	
	49	ND	ND	ND		79	75	100	
	50	180	200	120		80	160	120	
15	51	200	200	200		81	> 200	180	
	52	80	180	90		82	25	80	
	53	110	160	110		83	> 200	> 200	
	54	120	130	130		112	20	45	
20	55	> 200	200	120		113	20	110	
	56	> 200	170	100		114	15	85	
	57	> 200	> 200	180		115	110	> 200	
25	58	> 200	160	170		116	160	45	
	59	15	155	135		117	15	30	
	60	> 200	200	190		118	15	15	
30	61	100	170	110		119	15	50	
	62	> 200	> 200	190		125	160	150	
	63	> 200	135	100		132	> 200	> 200	
	64	> 200	> 200	> 200					
35	65	> 200	135	75					
	66	> 200	170	170					
	67	> 200	> 200	200					
40	68	75	130	120					
	69	120	110	45					
	70	> 200	180	140					
45	71	160							

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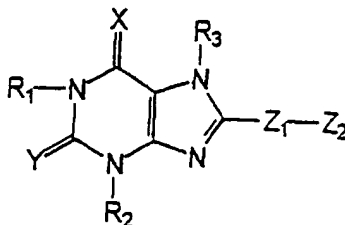
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I.S.	IC50		
	Immunosuppressant		
	MLR	aCD3	aCD28
CyA	20 nM	50 nM	N.S.
FK506	1 nM	1 nM	N.S.
Rapamycin	1 nM	1 nM	1 nM
Leflunomide	25 μ M	15 μ M	20 μ M
Mofetil	<0.5 μ M	50 nM	50 nM

N.S. = not suppressive even not in the highest
concentration

Claims

1. Use of a xanthine derivative of general formula (I):



wherein:

R₁, R₂ and R₃ are independently hydrogen, saturated or unsaturated aliphatic chains which may be straight or branched having 1 to 6 carbon atoms;

X and Y are independently oxygen or sulfur;

Z₁ is selected from the group comprising a thienyl; furanyl; cyclopentyl, phenyl or a substituted by Z₂ or unsubstituted phenyl; wherein Z₂ is selected from the group comprising phenyl; sulfonic acid; unsubstituted or N-substituted sulfonamide with substituents such as alkyl, aminoalkyl where the amino group may be substituted itself with lower alkyl groups bearing 1 to 4 carbon atoms; nitro; halogen substituted or unsubstituted amino group; aliphatic chain with 1 to 3 carbon atoms; halogenated aliphatic chain with 1 to 3 carbon atoms; aliphatic chain containing ether functions, acids, esters, amides, substituted or unsubstituted amines having 1 to 3 carbon atoms, nitro, sulfonamides or a combination of these functional groups With a maximum length of the chain of 12 atoms,

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of auto-

immuno disorders.

2. Use according to claim 1, wherein

- 5 R_1 , R_2 and R_3 are independently hydrogen; saturated or unsaturated straight aliphatic chains having 1 to 3 carbon atoms; and
 Z_1 is a substituted or unsubstituted phenyl.

3. Use according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the xanthine derivative is compound selected from the group comprising:

- 10 1,7-diallyl-3-methyl-8-fenylxanthine (8);
 1,3-dipropyl-8-[4(dimethylamino(ethyl(amino(sulfonyl))))phenyl]xanthine (9);
 1,3,7-trimethyl-8-(4-trifluoromethylphenyl)xanthine (10);
 1,3-dipropyl-8-[4(diethylamino(propyl(amino(sulfonyl))))phenyl]xanthine (11);
 1,3-dipropyl-2-thio-8-[4-(((N-2-aminoethyl)amino)carbonyl)methyl]oxyphenyl]xanthine (35);
 1,3-dipropyl-8-[4-dimethylamino(propyl(amino(sulfonyl))))phenyl]xanthine (40);
 1,3-dimethyl-7-propyl-8-fenylxanthine (112);
 1,7-diallyl-3-propyl-8-(p-biphenyl)xanthine (117);
 1,3,7-tripropyl-8-(4-chlorophenyl)xanthine (118);
 1,7-diallyl-3-propyl-8-(4-chlorophenyl)xanthine (119).

4. Product containing a compound according to any of the preceding claims 1-3 and at least a compound selected from the group comprising cyclosporine A, FK506, Rapamycin, Leflunomide, Mofetil.

- 25 5. Use of a product according to claim 4, as a combined preparation for simultaneous separate or sequential use in the treatment of auto-immuno disorders.

6. Compound having the formula:

- 30 1-propynyl-3,7-dimethylxanthine (1);
 1,7-dipropynyl-3-methylxanthine (2);
 1-methyl-3,7-dipropynylxanthine (3);
 1,3-dipropynyl-7-methylxanthine (4);
 1,3,7-tripropynylxanthine (5);
 1-(4-carboxybutyl)-3,7-dimethylxanthine (22);
 1-(3-carboxypropyl)-3,7-dimethylxanthine (23);
 1-(3-ethoxycarbonyl)propyl-3,7-dimethylxanthine (24);
 1,7-dimethyl-3-propynylxanthine (67);
 1,7-dimethyl-3-((tertbutyl)methyl)xanthine (68);
 1,3-dimethyl-7-allyl-8-[(4-trifluoromethyl)phenyl]xanthine (82);
 1,3-dimethyl-7-propyl-8-fenylxanthine (112);
 1,3,7-tripropyl-8-fenylxanthine (113);
 1,7-diallyl-3-propyl-8-fenylxanthine (114);
 1,3,7-tripropyl-8-(p-biphenyl)xanthine (116);
 1,7-diallyl-3-propyl-8-(p-biphenyl)xanthine (117);
 1,3,7-tripropyl-8-(4-chlorophenyl)xanthine (118);
 1,7-diallyl-3-propyl-8-(4-chlorophenyl)xanthine (119).

7. Compound having the formula:

- 50 1-propynyl-3,7-dimethylxanthine (1);
 1,7-dipropynyl-3-methylxanthine (2);
 1-methyl-3,7-dipropynylxanthine (3);
 1,3-dipropynyl-7-methylxanthine (4);
 1,3,7-tripropynylxanthine (5).

8. Compound having the formula:

- 1-(4-carboxybutyl)-3,7-dimethylxanthine (22);
- 1-(3-carboxypropyl)-3,7-dimethylxanthine (23);
- 1-(3-ethoxycarbonyl)propyl-3,7-dimethylxanthine (24).

5 9. Compound having the formula:

- 1,3-dimethyl-7-allyl-8-[(4-trifluoromethyl)phenyl]xanthine (82);
- 1,3-dimethyl-7-propyl-8-phenylxanthine (112);
- 1,3,7-tripropyl-8-phenylxanthine (113);
- 10 1,7-diallyl-3-propyl-8-phenylxanthine (114);
- 1,3,7-tripropyl-8-(p-biphenyl)xanthine (116).

10. Compound having the formula:

- 15 1,7-diallyl-3-propyl-8-(p-biphenyl)xanthine (117);
- 1,3,7-tripropyl-8-(4-chlorophenyl)xanthine (118);
- 1,7-diallyl-3-propyl-8-(4-chlorophenyl)xanthine (119).

11. Use of a compound according to any of the claims 7-10, for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of
20 auto-immuno disorders.

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European Patent
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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 98 20 1323

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.6)
A	WO 96 36638 A (CHIROSCIENCE LTD) 21 November 1996 ---		A61K31/52 C07D473/06 C07D473/10
A	EP 0 490 181 A (HOEST-ROUSSEL) 17 June 1992 ---		
A	M.H. HOLSCHBACH ET AL.: "A1 adenosine receptor antagonists as ligands for positron emission tomography and single-photon emission tomography." J. MED. CHAM, vol. 41, no. 4, 1998, pages 555-563, XP002078914 ---		
A	I.A. DOICHINOVA ET AL.: "OSAR studies of 8-substituted xanthines as adenosine receptor antagonists." EUR. J. MED. CHEM., vol. 29, no. 2, 1994, pages 133-138, XP000574700 ---		
A	C.E. MÜLLER ET AL.: "Synthesis of paraxanthine analogs (1,7-disubstituted xanthines) and other xanthines unsubstituted at the 3-position: SAR at adenosine receptor." J. MED. CHEM., vol. 36, no. 22, 1993, pages 3341-3349, XP000574701 ---		TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.6) A61K C07D
A	M.T. SHAMIN ET AL.: "Effects of 8-phenyl and 8-cyclalkyl substituents on the activity of mono-, di- and trisubstituted alkylxanthines with substitution at the 1-, 3- and 7-positions." J. MED. CHEM., vol. 32, no. 6, 1989, pages 1231-1237, XP002078917 -----		
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 29 September 1998	Examiner Klaver, T
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document			

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